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PARIS, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1972

Established 1887

Troops Move In to Halt a Battle in Belfast Street

BY JAMES C. GAGE—British paratroopers advancing under cover of darkness into a Belfast battleground tonight to separate Protestant and Catholic waging a shooting war. A man and a woman, both unarmed, were killed by factional gunfire as the troops moved in.

Two British soldiers died in the Catholic Ballymurphy district. The other two were killed in the same area.

A British military spokesman said the

army operation was designed "to place a force" between Ballymurphy and the Protestant Springfield housing development. He said troops were under orders to stop the civilian shooting.

Hundreds of rounds were exchanged between the two sides. The weekend of violence took at least eight lives.

An army spokesman said the firing died out after less than 30 minutes. "The opposition was certainly not what we expected," he said. The army reported no casualties and no hits.

It was the biggest military operation since the British government took over direct rule of Northern Ireland and suspended the provincial government.

The army spokesman said that most of the shooting was directed into the Protestant area from the Catholic district.

One man was killed and another wounded in the vicinity of Kelly's Bar, which was wrecked by a bomb last night.

The explosion injured 63 persons and was followed by a three-hour gun battle in which three civilians and one soldier were shot dead. Two more civilians were killed in other shooting incidents.

Kelly's Bar, frequented mainly by Catholics, was jammed when the bomb exploded. Crowds gathering outside came under fire from hidden gunmen, apparently in the Springfield area.

Many British, a seismologist at Cambridge University's Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, the force of the impact caused the explosion of 1,000 kg of TNT and must have produced a crater the size of a football field. He said the meteorite had been about 10 feet in diameter.

The impact was recorded by most distant seismometer, at Apollo-15 at the Hadley site some 600 miles away, as well as by the instruments at Apollo-12 and 14. The distant seismometer ceased to operate some time ago.

Mr. Latham said data from impact should provide new information on the structure of moon's deep interior. "We could record reflections from the core. If one exists," he said.

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The body of another young man, riddled with bullets, was found today in the Protestant Shankill Road area.

The deaths yesterday and today brought the number of victims to 37 in nearly three years of strife in Northern Ireland.

The 37 killed yesterday represented the highest toll in one day since 13 civilians were shot dead on Jan. 30 in clashes between civil rights demonstrators and British paratroopers in Londonderry, the province's second city.

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Catholic residents of the area attributed the blast and the subsequent fire to the blast and the subsequent fire.

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Data Exchanged.

ACM CENTER, Houston, May 15 (UPI)—American and Russian space-medicine teams exchanged biomedical data yesterday in the Apollo-16 mission and Soyuz-11-Salyut space-orbiting mission in which three cosmonauts died because of a ship leak.

Israel Says Red Cross Knew Jackers Might Be Attacked.

USAYLEH, May 14 (UPI)—Israel said last night it explained to the International Red Cross that it would not use military action, despite the fact that it was involved, if there was no way to save the 97 captives of a Sabena airline hijacked by Aviv by Palestinian guerrillas.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said yesterday that he had turned down a Red Cross request that he refrain from military action last Tuesday as Red Cross representatives were on the hijacked plane.

Dayan's statement followed denial by Dayan and Foreign Minister Abba Eban of a Red Cross statement Friday that the Red Cross had abused the Red Cross emblem when troops, in overall, misappropriated as flags, started the attack.

Asked if there had been any foreign pressure on Israel during the 21 hours preceding the rescue, Gen. Dayan replied: "I wouldn't say pressure, but we were approached by some foreign government and they suggested to help us by using political means, contact with the Arab countries and ways to buy off the terrorists."

"We told them, 'Now look here, nothing outside this circle will affect anything. Now we are going to decide it here and we hope that we shall solve it right,'" Dayan said.

"Sources in Jerusalem said Gen. Dayan was talking about Belgium when he mentioned a 'foreign government,'" the AP reported.

It was made clear to the representatives that their task be limited to the con-

cern of announcement be-



Associated Press
FIRE IN OSAKA—General view of department store fire in Osaka, Japan, Saturday night where many were killed or injured in the cabaret on seventh floor of the building.

On 7th Floor of Osaka Building

117 Japanese Perish in Cabaret Fire Trap

OSAKA, Japan, May 13 (AP)—

It started as a Saturday night of fun for about 170 hostesses and customers in the Play Town Cabaret. It ended with most of them dead.

Fire on a lower floor trapped the crowd in the seventh-floor cabaret and, even though the flames never touched the cabaret itself, the death toll was 117, officials said. It was Japan's worst fire since 107 persons perished in

a Yokohama railroad station fire in 1961.

On the floor of the cabaret were the bodies of 98 persons who died of asphyxiation. Another 20 persons were killed in jumps or falls from the seventh floor or the roof one story above.

Some had tried to jump to a neighboring building.

The fire cut off electricity, putting the cabaret's elevator out of service. The one emergency

exit was locked, police said. Al-

most nobody knew how to use the one emergency cloth chute, trying to slide down by grasping the outside rather than going through the inside and allowing the cloth's folds to slow descent.

Another 29 persons were injured, 11 of them seriously.

Besides those in the cabaret, another 21 persons were in the building, including some workmen

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Island Called Nuclear-Free

Okinawa Reverts to Japanese After 27 Years of U.S. Control

By TILMANN DURDIN

TOKYO, Monday, May 15 (UPI)—The United States ended its 27-year rule on Okinawa and transferred it to Japan the control of the one million people and 73 islands in the Okinawan archipelago.

Seized by U.S. forces in 1945 in the last great battle of the Pacific war, Okinawa has since been built up into the major U.S. military base in the western Pacific.

The United States recognized Japanese residual sovereignty over the islands in the 1952 peace treaty that ended the war and today carried out promises made then that the islands would one day be returned to full Japanese control.

Formal ceremonies marking the transfer were scheduled here this morning. Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, who arrived in Tokyo on a four-day state visit Friday, was to act as chief representative of the United States. The emperor and empress of Japan and Prime Minister Eisaku Sato were to be the leading Japanese figures at the ceremonies.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Letter to Fukuda

Secretary of State William P. Rogers sent a letter to Japan's foreign minister, Takeo Fukuda, giving assurances that the islands were being turned back to Japan free of nuclear weapons. The text of the letter was made public here today.

President Nixon and Mr. Sato were to inaugurate today, with an exchange of greetings, the opening of a "hot line" between the White House in Washington and the premier's residence here.

The Okinawa chain stretches for 400 miles off the southern tip of Kyushu. Most of the

population and most of the land area of 345 square miles in the archipelago are encompassed by the main island, Okinawa, whose location, 400 miles of the China coast, makes it strategically valuable.

Under an agreement for reversion signed last year, the United States will continue to maintain large-scale base facilities and 42,000 soldiers on Okinawa, but will cease to have unrestricted control of these forces.

They will come under the command of U.S. military headquarters in Japan and under the provisions of the U.S.-Japan mutual security treaty just as other U.S. bases on Japanese territory have operated.

Under the treaty, U.S. officials are committed to consultation with Japanese authorities before sending

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Bomb Throwers Beat Deadline

TOKYO, May 14 (Reuters)—

Twenty-eight policemen were injured yesterday as leftist students threw gasoline bombs just before a tough new law came into effect.

Police arrested 125 students who hurled more than 100 Molotov cocktails in a main street, burning a police station and three private cars.

The law, which came into force today, imposes prison terms up to seven years for endangering life and property by using gasoline bombs.

The bomb throwers were protesting the terms of the Okinawa reversion treaty.

"Moscow stands by our side militarily and economically," he said. "Yet a doubt-casting campaign continues against us and the Soviet Union. They say the Russians want bases, they want privileges, etc."

In a frank speech that revealed new details of domestic criticism of Soviet influence in Egypt, the president warned his local critics: "Anybody who attempts action outside the people's working forces will expose themselves to punishment, a firm punishment. I shall not tolerate this."

The president disclosed that he had received a petition attacking the Soviet Union from members of the former Egyptian revolutionary junta.

Speaking to applause from a packed national assembly, President Sadat declared, "I shall distribute the petition to you. We fear nothing. Let them come to you and discuss with you what they have. Let everything be in clear daylight, because light frightens bats."

Strong Terms

The Egyptian leader again denounced the United States in strong terms.

"Let me tell you frankly, I cut off all relations with America in October and November because of their deceit and cheating and lies and because they withdrew their pledges," he said.

President Sadat added: "There is no point in talking to the Americans because they are even more Israeli than the Israelis themselves."

He spoke at length about Egypt's relations with the Soviet Union and charged again that the United States and Israel were trying to cause discord between Cairo and Moscow.

Mr. Sadat gave an account of his recent visits to Algeria, Libya and Tunisia and said he had received full backing for the confrontation with Israel.

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protesting the terms of the Okinawa reversion treaty.

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Mid-March Says 1972 Draft Call 50,000, Lowest Since '49

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, May 14 (UPI)—Defense Secretary Marvin E. Laird announced yesterday that more than 50,000 men would be drafted this year.

In this many men are drafted earlier, and they probably will be the last with lottery numbers below 100, he said. The number reached certainly will be limited via selective Service System arrangements, as is their policy, he said.

Officials at the Selective Service System figure that in the first six months of this year every lottery number brings about 400 men into the service. Thus, through June, about 35 numbers will be needed to get 15,000 men.

During the summer, when men who have graduated from college begin to lose their student deferments and enter the pool of eligible men, one lottery number brings in an average of about 500 men, with the number of men affected rising each month.

In the last four months of the year, each time the number goes up, about 1,000 more men can be induced.

In the past, when the Pentagon announced a ceiling on inductions, that ceiling was actually reached. Thus, most experts expect that the full 35,000 men will be drafted in the last six months of the year, even though Mr. Laird said the figure was a maximum.

If all 35,000 are drafted in July and August, the top lottery number would have to be raised by 70 numbers over the highest June number, 35, on the basis of 500 men for each number.

If the entire call is bunched in the last four months of the year, the top number would rise by about 35 numbers, perhaps a little less, putting the top number below 70.

If the calls are spread evenly throughout the six-month period, about 45 more numbers would be needed, raising the highest number reached during the year to about 80.

Mr. Laird, talking to a group called the Joint Civilian Orientation Conference, an organization of civic leaders from around the country who took a tour of the Pentagon yesterday, repeated the Nixon administration's pledge to try to end the draft by the middle of 1973.

It said Hanoi is still teeming with bicycles. The only difference is that a knapsack is a first-aid satchel hanging at the side.

W. J. B. W.

Father Berrigan in Paris to See North Vietnamese

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—The Rev. Daniel Berrigan, on parole after serving a prison term for burning U.S. military recruitment records, flew to Paris this Friday night to meet, he said, with representatives from the North Vietnamese government.

Father Berrigan, granted

the parole last January after being convicted in 1968 with eight other Catholics of burning draft records in Catonsville, Md., said he had "reluctant permission" in the United States for his

return to Paris. I will meet with representatives from both the North Vietnamese and the National Liberation Front," he said.

He is convinced that President Nixon is "writing his own history by his latest actions," he was accompanied by an unidentified woman.

Father Berrigan said he intended to visit Caen, where a

memorial to the "Catonsville Nine" is being shown at the Cannes Film Festival.

He said he expected to return to the United States about June 1.

Mr. Berrigan, originally sentenced to three years in prison at Danbury, Conn., was released from the federal penitentiary in January.

W. J. B. W.

Nuclear Carrier Launched by U.S.

NEW BRAUNFELS, Texas, May 14 (AP)—The death toll from a flash flood in this central Texas town rose to 13 yesterday as more bodies were found.

The 20,000 residents of New Braunfels and persons downstream awaited possible new flooding, as more severe thunderstorms occurred on the Guadalupe River's watershed last night.

Hours after the flooding Friday, authorities listed 24 to 25 persons as missing, but they said yesterday that some may have turned up without notifying police.

The flood, which raced through residential sections of the town before dawn Friday after a rain storm, caused an estimated \$10 million damage, officials said.

Heavy losses also were reported in nearby Seguin and Lake McKeeney.

A Nimitz, named after the fleet admiral, is expected to be completed by September, 1973.

The port recently released by the commandant of the Naval Accounting Office is the cost of the ship at \$1 million, more than first

estimated by the Navy.

The 75,700-ton USS Enterprise, the nation's first atomic carrier, completed in 1961. The third nuclear carrier, the USS "Dwight D. Eisenhower," is under construction at Newport News.

M. W. W.

Metal Workers, Iwats in Accord

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—

The U.S. railroads and the metal workers' union agreed

new contract yesterday, said spokesman announced.

The threat of a strike

was averted.

W. J. B. W.

Prize for Pompidou

ROME, May 14 (UPI)—A jury

of Italian newsmen awarded the 1972 Golden Mercury European

Prize to President Georges Pompidou of France Friday for his

contribution to European unification.

Past receivers of the award

included the presidents of Italy

and West Germany.



Associated Press
DOWN TO THE SEA—The aging World War II cruiser Wilkes-Barre breaking in half and starting to sink to the east of Key West, Florida, on Friday. It was planned to sink it officially on Saturday, but an explosive test

broke it in the middle the day before. There were no personnel on board when the accident occurred. Launched in December, 1943, it served in the Pacific theater of war, and will now be used as an artificial fishing reef.

Nixon Is Said To Bar 1972 Tax Reforms

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 14

(NYT)—A senior White House

official said yesterday that the

administration would not pro-

pose any major reforms in the

individual and corporate income-

tax structure this year. But he

added that President Nixon, if

re-elected, would ask for such

reforms during his second term

of office.

In a briefing for newsmen at

the White House, John D. Ehr-

lichman, the President's principal

assistant for domestic affairs, said

that Mr. Nixon had decided that

it was not in the national in-

terest nor was it in the interest

of the average taxpayer to

attempt to consider and adopt

major changes in the Internal

Revenue Code in the emotion-

charged atmosphere of a political

year.

Mr. Ehrlichman also criticized

contenders for the Democratic

nomination for circu-

lating what he called "a num-

ber of phony tax facts" in the

primary campaigns—an apparent

reference to charges by some

candidates, in particular Sen.

George McGovern, D., S.D., that

taxes on middle-income taxpayers

are too burdensome while those of

the rich and business are too light.

To some observers here, Mr.

Ehrlichman's very appearance to

state the administration's opposi-

tion to tax reform now was as

important and suggestive as what

he said.

His appearance before newsmen

represented the first time that

Mr. Nixon has lent the

prestige of his office to the ad-

ministration's attempt to counter

the growing cry for immediate

tax reform.

It also reflected a widespread

belief within the President's

staff that the administration

had not explained its case

against tax reform with suffi-

cient force or clarity, as well

as a fear among his political ad-

visers that the Democrats might

continue to reap political profit

by calling for action on tax

reform unless the White House

could make a convincing case for

inaction.

To this end, Mr. Ehrlichman

emphasized three points:

• That the tax structure is an

immensely complicated mech-

anism and, therefore, any changes

in it should be made only after

the kind of careful and deliberate

debate which Congress might find

impossible to sustain in an

election year.

• That any major reforms

should await the final statistical

results of the 1969 Tax Reform

Act and other tax changes in

the last three years.

Mr. Ehrlichman said these changes had

increased taxes on corporations by an aggregate of \$4.9 billion

while decreasing individual in-

come taxes, mainly in the middle

and lower brackets, by an

aggregate of \$14.9 billion.

• That tax reform should be

accompanied by a careful exam-

ination, and perhaps repeal, of

some of what Mr. Ehrlichman

called the "nonproductive, no-

payoff" federal spending pro-

grams we now have on the

books."

The point of this mea-

sure would be to insure that fed-

eral tax dollars yield the

benefits they are intended to

produce.

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Obituaries

Dan Blocker, 43, Actor; Played in 'Bonanza' on TV

INGLEWOOD, Calif., May 14 (UPI).—Dan Blocker, 43, the 260-pound actor who played Hoss Cartwright in the "Bonanza" television series, died yesterday.

Mr. Blocker, known for his good-naturedness off the screen as well as on, died at Daniel Freeman Hospital of pulmonary embolus, a respiratory condition involving a blood clot.

Mr. Blocker underwent gall bladder surgery May 1. A hospital spokesman said the actor was admitted from his home early yesterday and died in the afternoon.

A native of Bowie County, Texas, Mr. Blocker was one of the mainstays of the television series, playing the elder son whose shy attempts at romance and heavy-handedness when the family was threatened often served as the plot for the show.

He spent much of his free time with his wife, two sons and twin daughters in their San Fernando Valley home a few miles from the "Bonanza" studios.

A spokesman for NBC-TV, which carries the 14-year-old series, said shooting was scheduled to get under way this month for next season's production.

Postgraduate Work

Mr. Blocker came to Los Angeles in 1958 for postgraduate work at UCLA. To earn money, he auditioned for and won a role on the television series "Gunsmoke."

His credits later included parts in "Cheyenne," "Zane Grey Theatre,"

and "Have Gun, Will Travel."

Weighing 14 pounds at his birth, Mr. Blocker was said to be the biggest baby ever born in Bowie County. He once acknowledged that he spent much of his youth fighting older boys, and smiled when he acknowledged that he was called "the big one."

Mr. Blocker was attending Sul Ross State College in Alpine, Texas, on a football scholarship when he was offered a nonpaying part in a school play. He said it was then he became addicted to acting.

He graduated in 1960 with a degree in drama and rejected a professional football offer to play in summer production in Boston. He later earned a role in the Broadway production of "King Lear" before leaving to work on a doctor's degree in education.

Mr. Blocker served in the Army during the Korean war, reaching the rank of first sergeant.

Richard Gehman

LANCASTER, Pa., May 14 (AP).—Richard Gehman, 50, author of 19 books and contributor to *Cosmopolitan* and The New Yorker, died Saturday in Lancaster General Hospital.

He collaborated on biographies of Harry Richman and Vincent Sardi and co-edited Eddie Conrad's "Treasury of Jazz." He wrote biographies of "Frank Sinatra and His Rat Pack," and of

Jerry Lewis and Humphrey Bogart.

His novels included "Driven," about an embezzler; "Slasher of Witches," about the damage of gossip, and "The Hat," of the tribulations of a tax delinquent.

Jane D. Ickes

WASHINGTON, May 14 (NYT).—Mrs. Jane Dahman Ickes, 59, widow of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior in the Roosevelt administration, died last night in her sleep, apparently of a heart attack, at his home in Southbury, Conn.

Mrs. Ickes, from the time of her marriage in 1938, was an active behind-the-scenes partner of her husband in his defense of the most advanced positions of the administration in peace and war.

After her husband's death in 1953, she continued her interests in the public causes with which he had been associated, and undertook the task of editing his candid diaries of his New Deal activities.

Francis J. Swayze 2d

NEW YORK, May 14 (NYT).—Francis Joseph Swayze 2d, 61, a former officer of Pan American Airways who helped build airline systems for developing countries, died Thursday of cancer in Roosevelt Hospital.

Until last March, when he became ill, Mr. Swayze was director general and chief executive of

Scies of Air Zaire, the national airline of the former Belgian Congo. He had earlier served as executive vice-president of Ariana Afghan Airlines.

W. H. Bingham

NEW YORK, May 14 (NYT).—Wheeler Hayward Bingham, 64, retired president of R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., and before that president of its Macy New York division, died last night in his sleep, apparently of a heart attack, at his home in Southbury, Conn.

Giovanni Bertone

TURIN, May 14 (AP).—Giovanni Bertone, 88, a pioneer automobile designer, died Wednesday, it was announced yesterday. Mr. Bertone was one of the founders of an auto designing firm in 1912 which played a key role in the exterior of early cars.

Mr. Bertone retired in 1950 after a 40-year career in his field. After starting with racing cars and custom designs, he went to

Arkadi Plastov

MOSCOW, May 14 (AP).—The Soviet news agency Tass has announced the death of painter Arkadi Plastov, 79, known for his realistic portraits of Russian peasant life. Mr. Plastov studied at the Moscow Art School, but spent virtually his entire life in the village of Prisloimka in the

Volga River. He was awarded the Lendt and state prizes for his paintings, and was a member of the USSR Academy of Fine Arts.

Theodor Blank

BONN, May 14 (Reuters).—Theodor Blank, 66, former West German defense minister who was in charge of the country's controversial rearmament less than 10 years after Germany lost World War II, died here today. Mr. Blank recently resigned from the Bundestag (lower house of parliament) because of illness after having sat in parliament since it was formed in 1949.

Neither of the men who resigned yesterday have been implicated in the scandals but they have come under fire for having been unaware of such practices.

Two Executives Resign From French Radio-TV

PARIS, May 14 (Reuters).—French Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas yesterday accepted the resignations of the two top men in the country's state-run ORTF radio-television network, a move that could herald a reorganization of the scandal-ridden corporation.

The resignations of director-general Jean-Jacques de Bresson and board chairman Pierre de Lense, both former top government officials, follow severe condemnation by two parliamentary committees of alleged commercial payoffs at the ORTF.

Both committees said they found evidence that top-name producers made money from "clandestine advertising"—mainly the practice of letting cameras run on to brand names during regular programs.

The committees also alleged that payoffs were made to have broadcasts held in tourist centers, thereby promoting those areas.

Neither of the men who resigned yesterday have been implicated in the scandals but they have come under fire for having been unaware of such practices.

Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, Gen. Franco's designated successor, had replaced El Caudillo at the opening of the annual fair at the Casa de Campo Park in Madrid. The unexpected substitution gave rise to speculation that Gen. Franco's health was failing.

The unprecedented announcement was seen as an attempt to squelch talk that Gen. Franco's health is failing. The minister was careful to emphasize that

Gen. Franco, who has a reputation for spartan behavior, returned to the cabinet to after the extraction and removal of the tooth.

Informants said Gen. Franco's face was swollen during the meeting. He was said to have had difficulty in speaking.

The cabinet agreed, according to sources, to announce the resignation if reporters asked about Gen. Franco's health during press conference after ministerial meeting.

N.Y. Police Arrest Smashing Drug Ring

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP).—A \$50-million-a-year narcotics sales operation in Harlem, which drugs were sold in 10 grocery stores owned by a single man, was smashed yesterday with the arrest of 11 persons.

In a so-called factory, which reportedly high-grade heroin diluted with other substances, packaged, police seized over a kilogram of what they called a heroin and processing equipment.

The big man of the ring, police said, was Curtis Powell, 37, a five in what was described as a plush duplex apartment.

Franco Has Tooth Extracted Returns to Cabinet Meeting

By Miguel Acosta

MADRID, May 14 (UPI).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco, who will be 80 in December, was reported yesterday to be fully recovered from the extraction of a throbbing abscessed tooth that caused him to cancel a major ceremonial appearance and a sailing trip.

The chief of state is fine, said a spokesman at the El Pardo Palace. "It was nothing. There are no complications."

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Leading International Company in the fields of Fork Lift Trucks, Forestry Equipment and Construction Equipment, seeks a dynamic and experienced

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Knowledge of the West African Markets would be advantageous as considerable travel will be necessary. Fluency in both English and French is a requirement. Area responsibility will be West and Central Africa. Extensive training will be provided in our plants in Europe, Canada and the United States.

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Interviews will be held in Europe, with final interviews in London.

Please reply before May 15 to:

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Applicants who are interested and have practical experience should forward a resume with salary requirements and an expected starting date to:

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Is the Escalation A U.S. Message To Saigon Also?

By Craig R. Whitney

SAI GON (NYT) — "Our objective is to have an impact on the battle in the country as fast as possible," a senior American officer said the other day, explaining what President Nixon had in mind when he ordered the mining of the seven North Vietnamese ports and extensive bombing of supply lines north of the Demilitarized Zone.

The officer did not elaborate, but the feeling among most American commanders here is that "as fast as possible" may not be fast enough. The only front on which the bombings can be expected to have an immediate effect is the one in the South Vietnamese provinces of Quang Tri and Thau Dien, just below the DMZ. The enemy's oil pipelines just above the DMZ have been cut by bombing, and the North Vietnamese may have trouble keeping their tanks and trucks going for the expected push on Hué.

The two other fronts—Kon Tum and Pleiku in the Central Highlands, and An Loc just above Saigon—will not be affected by the bombing for months. It takes the North Vietnamese 90 days to get their supplies to the first of those targets via the Ho Chi Minh Trail, and about 120 days to infiltrate material to An Loc; whatever they earmarked for their current drives on these fronts must be there already.

A collapse on any of these fronts would pose great problems for the government of Nguyen Van Thieu, and a secret American report assessing the possible effects of the fall of Hué has concluded that the Thieu government could probably not long survive the consequences.

So the bombing and the mining are measures that sound stronger than they actually are.

Monsoon Clouds

For example, the Ho Chi Minh Trail by which the North Vietnamese moved their supplies, tanks, heat-seeking missiles, anti-aircraft guns, food, bullets and artillery from the North to the fronts in the Central Highlands and An Loc is now under the clouds of the southwest monsoon season. The clouds will not lift until the fall, so the earliest that the mining and bombing of the North can possibly have an effect on North Vietnamese supply movements to those fronts is the end of this year. By that time, most observers feel, the North Vietnamese will have either succeeded or failed in their military objectives in the South.

Even below the DMZ, where the Communists are being supplied from across the buffer zone, the effects of the bombing, as he did during 1967 and 1968, if gasoline and diesel fuel are spilling out of wrecked pipelines, then the North Vietnamese will manage to get it south in 55-gallon drums and may have stockpiled them already in anticipation of the bombing. The effect of the interdiction on their offensive operations will doubtless be less dramatic than the bombing itself, and the view here now is that they will persist for months if they can.

Throughout last week American planes ranged over most of North Vietnam, striking rail and road links and attacking port installations. Most of the fire was directed

at military targets around Hanoi and Haiphong. The Americans ran into Communist anti-aircraft missiles and MiG fighters on many of the missions.

However long the bombing continues, most military observers do not believe that such raids are likely to put a complete stop to the flow of Communist supplies. Experience has shown that damage to bridges, roads, rail lines and the like can be repaired quickly.

This weekend, it is An Loc on the front where the bombing of the North will have the least immediate effect—that is receiving the brunt of the enemy attacks. So far the North Vietnamese have fired more than 30,000 mortar and artillery shells—more supplies than American intelligence thought they had in eastern Cambodia—into the devastated town and used 75 tanks that nobody knew they had, in an effort to destroy the two regiments of Saigon's Fifth Division that have been encircled at An Loc for a month.

There are those here who believe that the bombing was primarily intended to show the Saigon government that, despite the summit meeting in Peking and the expected one in Moscow later this month, the United States is still standing solidly behind its allies, but that the American demonstration of will must be matched by even stronger ones from the Saigon government.

The Key Loss

The moment of greatest peril in the six-week-old offensive came on May 1, when government forces under Brig. Gen. Vu Van Giac abandoned Quang Tri Province—needlessly, in the view of American commanders—and it was that loss that prompted President Nixon's decision to resume the bombing, according to high-ranking officials here.

At the same time, they say, Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and Gen. Creighton W. Abrams called on President Thieu at the Independence Palace and told him he had to exercise firmer leadership and get the government in gear. So last week, following his removal of Gen. Giai, he issued a series of emergency measures—imposing martial law on the country, closing the universities and drafting the students—and he asked the national legislature to grant him the power to rule by decree. His request will certainly be granted since he controls the majority in both houses.

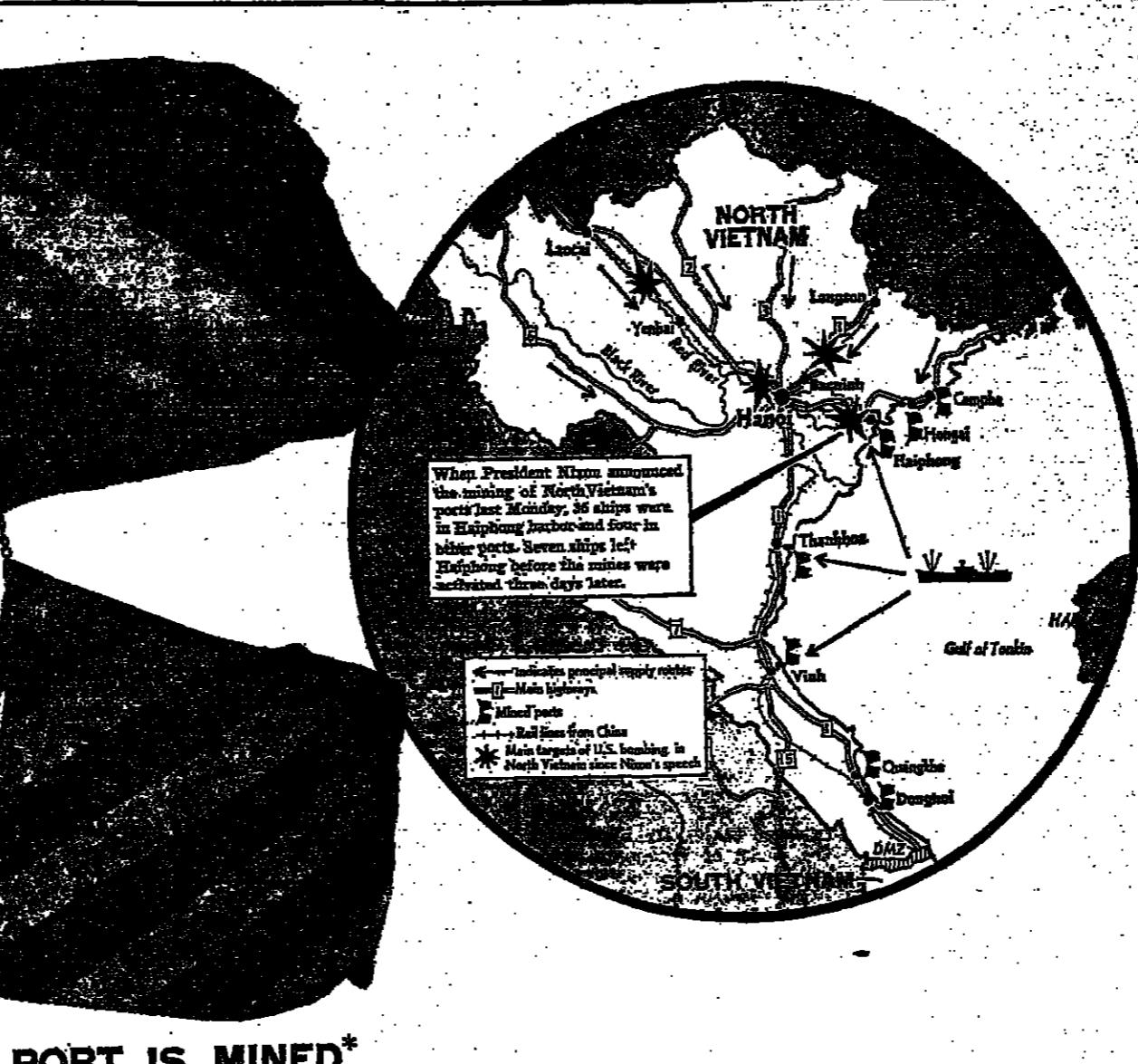
In a television broadcast to his people last week, President Thieu declared:

"Today, allied peoples and governments, especially the people and government of the United States, have done their utmost. We must do the rest to save ourselves."

We are sincerely grateful to the American people for their generous assistance, but we can't ask from them what they cannot do in lieu of ourselves, that is, to guarantee our own survival."

The President's office garbed the words a little, but that is what Ambassador Bunker and Gen. Abrams told Mr. Thieu at the beginning of the week—and why the mines and bombs are being dropped.

Equally predictable was the sharpened rhetoric and opposition of the war critics on Capitol Hill. Meeting in caucus on Tuesday, the



PORT IS MINED*

International Signal Code

In an attempt to cut off Hanoi's war materiel, President Nixon last week launched "Operation Linebacker": the mining of North Vietnamese ports and the bombing of rail and highway routes from China. Communist countries have been shipping an estimated 200,000 tons

of supplies a month to North Vietnam by sea, mainly through Haiphong, and 22,000 tons by land. American and South Vietnamese ships were positioned to warn off vessels approaching the mined areas—using the international code signal (above).

Misgivings Over the Solitary Decision

The Usual Scenario: Escalation and Protest

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The scenario was hauntingly familiar. Once again the President appeared on nationwide television to announce a major escalation of the Vietnam war, and once again his words triggered the predictable sequence of events that have become a fixture of American life.

Beginning moments after President Nixon spoke on Monday night, demonstrations erupted in major cities and on campuses across the country. The protests ranged from a peaceful march in Ann Arbor, where 200 high school students scattered dandelions around an Air Force recruiting station, to open combat in Berkeley, where police fired hard rubber pellets from "hockey" guns into an angry crowd.

The National Guard was called out in Minneapolis and two persons were injured in Albuquerque when police fired buckshot into a crowd that had blocked traffic on a freeway. By late Friday, nearly 2,000 demonstrators, including the president of Amherst College, were reported to have been arrested across the country, and the president of Carroll College in Waukesha, Wis., had decided to cancel a scheduled commencement address by Secretary of the Army Robert Froehlke.

Equally predictable was the sharpened rhetoric and opposition of the war critics on Capitol Hill. Meeting in caucus on Tuesday,

the Senate Democrats adopted a resolution, by a vote of 29 to 14, "disapproving the escalation of the war."

A House First

More striking was the 10-to-1 vote the next day by the Democrats on the House Foreign Affairs Committee in favor of a bill to pull all U.S. forces out of IndoChina by Oct. 1, subject only to the release of prisoners and the safe withdrawal of American troops. If, as now seems likely, the full committee approves the bill and sends it to the floor, it will be the first time the normally hawkish House has considered troop withdrawal legislation of that scope.

The Democratic presidential

To many people here the poll results merely reinforced their conviction that a majority of the American public will always support the President immediately after a major decision, particularly when it involves national security, but to Mr. Ziegler it was demonstrable proof that the mainstream was still flowing behind Mr. Nixon.

• The weariness with the Vietnam issue that has afflicted the country.

Despite all this, the solitary quality of the President's decision stirred a vigorous debate here last week over the constitutional limits of his powers to make war. Critics such as Sen. J. W. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, contend that the mining was clearly an act of war and therefore subject to congressional approval. The administration repeated its standard defense that the mining was designed to protect the remaining American troops in South Vietnam and thus fell within the President's prerogative as Commander in Chief of the armed forces.

• The very seriousness of the move tended to cause some critics to pull their punches. As Sen. Gail McGee, the Wyoming Democrat who supports Mr. Nixon's policy, put it, "This is a time to keep quiet and hope the President lucks out."

• The fact that American troops were not involved, as they were in the Cambodian action, suggests the impact for many, even though a number of American airmen are certain to be shot down by North Vietnam's strengthened air defenses.

• The belief among some people that more is involved in the mining than meets the eye, that Mr. Nixon is engaged in a complex military-political maneuver with the Soviet Union that may ultimately bring about a negotiated solution to the war.

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Nixon Gambles On Soviet Help Near the Brink

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The grand strategy to Vietnamize the South was supplanted last week by the frantic effort to outpace the North to cut off Hanoi's supplies by sea and land and sever its psychological link with its Soviet and Chinese allies.

Feeling humiliated by North Vietnam's huge offensive and frustrated by South Vietnam's uneven defense, and fearing above all the spectacle of Soviet-made tanks rolling through the ancient capital of Hué while he is sipping champagne in the Kremlin next week, President Nixon reached for yet another of those dusty "contingency" plans that are labeled "decisive" acts "not to expand the war, not to escalate the war but to end this war."

Mr. Nixon deliberated for more than a week about the move and its possible consequences, finding encouragement for tough action from Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally—but it appeared, more cautious counsel from other leading advisers. In the end the decision was said to have been almost entirely his own, and he personally composed many of the stern passages with which he announced it on television Monday.

He mined Haiphong harbor and other ports through which have passed major supplies of weapons, oil and food for North Vietnam's army and wartime economy.

He unleashed a terrorizing series of air and naval bombardments, attempting to cut off all rail lines, roads and other communications and blaming Hanoi for the mounting toll in civilian casualties, South and North.

He pleaded with the Russians not to let "Hanoi's intruders" blot out the promising new relationship that Washington and Moscow have patiently prepared for proclamation at the summit.

Cutting the Price

And he sought to win Soviet understanding, perhaps even diplomatic assistance, by trimming back again on his prior to prevail in any case. He hoped out of fear of losing agreement with the West. Part of resentment at North Vietnam's effort to embarrass the summit meeting and refuse Moscow's invitation to the meeting.

It was assumed also, however, that the Russians would seek least secret assurances that their ships and seamen would be spared from attack during the summit meeting.

He pleaded with the Russians not to let "Hanoi's intruders" blot out the promising new relationship that Washington and Moscow have patiently prepared for proclamation at the summit.

• The level of indignation did not suggest real hostility.

Why this display of cold detachment? Perhaps out of confidence that Hanoi could be held to prevail in any case. Perhaps out of fear of losing agreement with the West. Part of resentment at North Vietnam's effort to embarrass the summit meeting and refuse Moscow's invitation to the meeting.

• The Chinese, who also reacted with protests but no visible anger thus far, are believed to strain their own relations with the West. Part of their willingness to let their own earlier this year.

• Mr. Nixon expected the Russians to protest, and he rated high the chances that they would seek to postpone his journey to Moscow. But he did not expect them to risk direct confrontation by running ships past the mines.

• Respect for him and for his office—and therefore the determination of agreement anywhere, and therefore the peace of the world—were at stake, the President argued. If a stabilizing treaty in Central Europe, an agreement to limit the arms race with the United States and generous credits for trade and access to American technology were to be sacrificed for the benefit of "outlaws" in Hanoi, he told the Russians, then we'll be in a mess.

• But as before, the two sides talked past each other and the issue was not joined. Mr. Fulbright summed up his colleagues' frustration when he observed on Friday that the only effective limit to the arms race with the United States and generous credits for trade and access to American technology were to be sacrificed for the benefit of "outlaws" in Hanoi, he told the Russians, then we'll be in a mess.

• Moreover, much will depend on the results of the blockade. If it cripples the North Vietnamese fighting ability and brings the Communists to the negotiating table, Mr. Nixon will have pulled off the political coup of his career. If it fails to stop Hanoi and alienates Moscow in the process, he may well have shortened that career.

• Implicit in the President's move were the recognition that the South Vietnamese could not, after all, "back it" alone, the admission that even the forays into Cambodia and Laos and the increasingly heavy bombing of North Vietnam had failed to shatter Hanoi's capacity for sustained

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Vallace Bid Nears Peak In 2 States

Michigan, Maryland
y Precede Decline

By R.W. Apple Jr.
BIRMINGHAM, Md. (AP)—
The climax of Gov. George Wallace's powerful insurgent
campaign for the Democratic
idential nomination appears
to come Tuesday in the
Michigan and Maryland primi-
tions.

and the regular politicians in both
states have abandoned their
furious and belligerent, outspoken
and negotiating a governor. They now con-
tend that he will probably win
acceptance of his preferential bolling in both
it and among Maryland's 53 and Michigan's 122
delegates in the national convention.

Wallace's running in Northern industrial
states and a border state—some-
thing he has never done before—
will constitute the high point
of his campaign that has already
traversed the South. Wallace triumphed in
a formal race Southern primaries (Mary-
land, Tennessee and North Carolina
among them) and strong second places in
a deficit race Northern ones (Wisconsin,
Michigan and Pennsylvania).

At Tuesday will also mark the
end of the primary trail for Gov.
Wallace and the exception of
the United States in California.

He will have run out of
unpledged delegates in all but
the last state.

Signs of Revolt

But forever, party regulars are
concerned, are increasing signs of
discontent and disaffection that he has earned. Some of the
Mr. Wallace's delegates theoretically pledged to
say they will not vote for
and officials in other states
are plotting anti-Wallace ploys.

they take away delegates
they are rightly mine at the
West Convention," Gov. Wallace said
Friday night after a rally

Cambridge, on the eastern
Maryland, "that's
the kind of thing that would make
think very strongly about
going on a third party in the
spring."

the party will suffer more
in the Wallace added, because
people aren't going to vote for
him if they don't play fair at
the convention."

It's their problem, not
mine," he said. "If they want
tear up the party in the
convention, let them do it. They
can't win without me, and they
won't. I think the party
leaders will show cooler heads
about that."

of the weekend, Gov. Wal-
lace had 306 committed de-
legates; he seems likely to add at
least 65 Tuesday.

Aims at Governors

the governor's next major tar-
get will be the block of uncom-
mitted delegates already picked
from Southern states as South
Carolina and Georgia. By play-
ing on his demonstrated voting
ability in their states and
inhabited states, he hopes to
make the relatively moderate
governors to throw
their support to him.

achatism in several states
aid the Wallace effort. In
Georgia, for example, Gov. Jim
Carter must protect his
from attack by Lt. Gov.
Maddox, who could be
led to try to make trouble if
Carter threw his support
to Hubert Humphrey.

if he succeeds, however,
tiring a sizable number of
ates in Southern convention
Gov. Wallace's chances of
the balance of power at
convention would not be

may well have a voice in
driving of the platform—a
goal—but there is a rela-
little prospect that other
ates, facing a deadlock,
have to negotiate for Gov.
Wallace's votes. Such a situa-
would not arise until after
one ballot, or possibly
and by then his delegate
will be waxing.

such states as Indiana,
Gov. Wallace won 21 de-
and, in Maryland, where
expected to win a minimum
Tuesday, delegates are se-
separately from the pref-
whom in their district
one or two ballots, but after
they are free.

because Gov. Wallace
in many cases to file slate
supporters in the delegate
the "Wallace delegates,"
any such states are actually
ers of Sen. Humphrey or
George McGovern who will
at the first chance.

Michigan, the party char-
James McNeely, concedes
the apportionment of the
ates among districts might
be changed following the pri-
in such a way as to mini-
the number of delegates
over would get.

Nebraska Results

SHINGTOM (AP)—Final
is from the late-counting
ata primary further boost-
McGovern's lead in delega-
for the Democratic Na-
Convention.

McGovern got 16 of the
22 delegates in final un-
al returns completed Friday

last. Tuesday's voting. It
ht his preconvention total
delegates to 332.

Humphrey, who got the
ing 11 delegates, is sec-
with 241 1/2. Gov. Wallace
d with 212. And Sen. Ed-
S. Muskie has 128 1/2.

total of 1,509 is needed to
the Democratic nomination.



'When Y'all Are Through Scrappin', I'll Tell Y'all Who Wins?'

A Michigan Democrat's View

For Wallace and Against Busing

By Nan Robertson

DETROIT (NYT)—Dewey Burton is going to vote for George C. Wallace for President in the Democrats' Michigan primary on Tuesday.

He is 26 years old, short and thick, with a gravelly voice and a gap-toothed grin. He lives with a warm-hearted, pretty wife, a rolicking, 5-year-old son and a scamble-footed great Dane puppy in an immaculate bungalow he owns in Redford Township, a white working-class suburb on Detroit's western edge.

He struggles out of bed at 4 a.m., five days a week. He drives 20 miles to the Ford Motor Co. plant at Wixom. His job begins at 5:42 a.m., at the first car to pass him on the assembly line. It ends at 2:12 p.m., after he has wiped clean one side of 217 Thunderbirds, Mark IVs and Lincoln Continentals before their first coat of paint.

Then he drives his beat-up 1960 Thunderbird back to the tiny house with the orchid-colored front door and a plaster reproduction of Rodin's "The Kiss" by the living-room sofa. After supper, he goes to his neighbor's garage to work long hours on the family heathen—a shark-nosed 1963 Stingray he "customized" himself. The neighbor, thrown out of steady work 18 months ago, has posted a sign by his back entrance: "Our God is not dead—surgery, about yours."

Dewey Burton is a man of contrasts: independent, energetic and sensitive, yet seeming old and trapped.

He is in love with cars; he hates his job at the auto plant, which he finds boring, brutalizing and endlessly repetitive. He is smart, driving, a compulsive worker, willing over with ideas; he can-
not be promoted. He doesn't read newspapers; but he speaks his mind and his friends listen. He resents welfare chiselers. He was born welfare chiselers. He was born welfare as a child after his parents deserted him.

He calls the black man who is president of his local union "the best president we've ever had."

He has no qualms about his son going to school with blacks. And if a black family moved on his block—and he wouldn't object—he bets they would take better care of their home than the white folks on welfare down near the corner, whose conduct scandalizes him.

But he is violently opposed to busing, even one-way busing that would bring black children into his son's school three blocks away: "My child will never be bussed into Detroit or anywhere for integ-
rational purposes. Busing—that's the only issue I'm interested in. It's the biggest issue in this campaign."

Like Dewey Burton, there are hundreds of thousands in Michigan who will vote for George Wallace in Tuesday's primary—and they make the Alabama governor the most important political phenomenon in this traditionally liberal state.

Dewey Burton became a "line out" at Ford's Wixom plant when he was 18 years old, full of hope for the future. When his son, David, was born, he and his wife, Ilona, bought their bungalow for \$14,800.

Two Reasons

"There are two things you buy by a home for—how close you are to a school and how close you are to a shopping center," Mr. Burton said. "What burns me to the bottom of my bones is that I paid an excessive amount of money so that my son could walk three blocks to school. I'm not going to pay big high school taxes and pay more for a home so that somebody can ship my son 30

to 40 miles away to a political candidate, or been to a political

Decisions

"I used to think Muskie was one candidate for me," Mr. Burton said. "He seemed to be a guy who could stop and look sensibly at things. But all of a sudden I began to feel it was just his way of talking around issues and not taking a stand. He's not a decision-maker. If you're President, whether you decide right or wrong, you've got to make decisions 24 hours a day."

"McGovern to me is like a dark shadow—like McCarthy. He strikes me as the kids' candidate."

Mr. Burton, never a soldier, does "not give a deadly damn about the war. It has never concerned me. People getting killed concerns me. When this war is over, there'll be another one. Maybe it's because it keeps big industry going, keeps people em-
ployed."

He has never seen a presidential candidate, or been to a political

Schools.

Where to send them to
school? The Education
Directory is a regular
feature of the International
Herald Tribune.

Schools and other edu-
cational services all

over Europe are listed

for the eager-to-learn
from six to sixty.

A Long Distance Between Strasbourg and Brussels

Debate on European Parliament Revives

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS (INT)—Eico Mans-
holt, European Economic
Community president, will hold a
conference today with the leaders
of all the political parties repre-
sented in the Strasbourg-based
European Parliament.

Their objective is to establish
some guidelines which will
strengthen the links between the
Brussels bureaucracy and the
Strasbourg Parliament. As this
is an issue which is high on the
agenda of the European summit
meeting which will take place in
October, today's meeting assumes
some importance.

Since the Common Market began,
the distance between its insti-
tutions in Brussels and their
nominal custodian, the European
Parliament in Strasbourg, has been
indefinitely greater than the
five-hour train journey. Indeed,
the gap has been so wide that
over the years, hard-headed negotia-
tions in the EEC capital have
seemed to reduce the semblance of
democratic control acted out
in Strasbourg to little more than
a charade—idealist, even ex-
decreasing, but irrelevant.

The main point is that the
Parliament has no control what-
ever over decisions taken by
the Council of Ministers in Brussels,

which is the real dynamo of
Common Market policy-making.
Prof. Vedel suggests that to
counteract this, the Parliament
should be able to approve or re-
ject Council decisions in certain
areas and advance the principle
of "co-decision."

that this time the European Par-
liament may start to roll.

The report is named after its
chairman, Prof. George Vedel,
of the Law Faculty at Paris
University, whose 14-man com-
mittee included two Britons. By
no standards is it a radical docu-
ment.

Its basic theme is that the
European Parliament's power
should be increased "as soon as
possible." At present they are
limited and mainly consultative:
The Parliament acts chiefly as a
forum for expressing views on
EEC policies rather than deciding
their content.

By 1978, it says, no Council
decision should be put into effect
without first being ratified by
the European Parliament.

Or all the issues bound up with
national sovereignty in the Com-
mon Market the most sterile ar-
gument has been between France
and the other five over the ques-
tion of direct election to the
European Parliament. The Rome
Treaty is vague on this point,
and the French have always in-
sisted that there cannot be a
democratically elected Parlia-
ment until it has more power.
They have gone on to insist that
it cannot have more power un-
less there is a political force in
the EEC for it to debate with
—a so-called "interlocutor
valable."

The Vedel Report has sought
to break out of this circular logic
by arguing that direct election
need not necessarily be a pre-
condition for a stronger Parlia-
ment, and to deal in areas
which established the Common
Market, and to deals in areas

such as economic and monetary
union which are not explicitly
mentioned in the Rome Treaty.

At a later stage, Prof. Vedel
and his colleagues suggest, such
decision-taking powers ought to
be extended to other areas like
agriculture and transport. Here
it is recommended that the Par-
liament should have a "suspen-
sive veto" with the possibility of
sending a decision back to the
Council of Ministers for it to take
a second look. Having made
these common-sense proposals,
the Vedel Report produces its
act.

By 1978, it says, no Council
decision should be put into effect
without first being ratified by
the European Parliament.

Or all the issues bound up with
national sovereignty in the Com-
mon Market the most sterile ar-
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The Vedel Report has sought
to break out of this circular logic
by arguing that direct election
need not necessarily be a pre-
condition for a stronger Parlia-
ment. The question is whether
something will at last be done.

A Final Say

What this jargon word means
is that the Parliament should
have a final say. As not to offend
nationalistic sensitivities—
particularly those in France—the
report suggests that to "co-decision"
would be limited at first to the
ratification of trade agreements
with nonmember countries, to any
changes made in the treaties
which established the Common
Market, and to deals in areas

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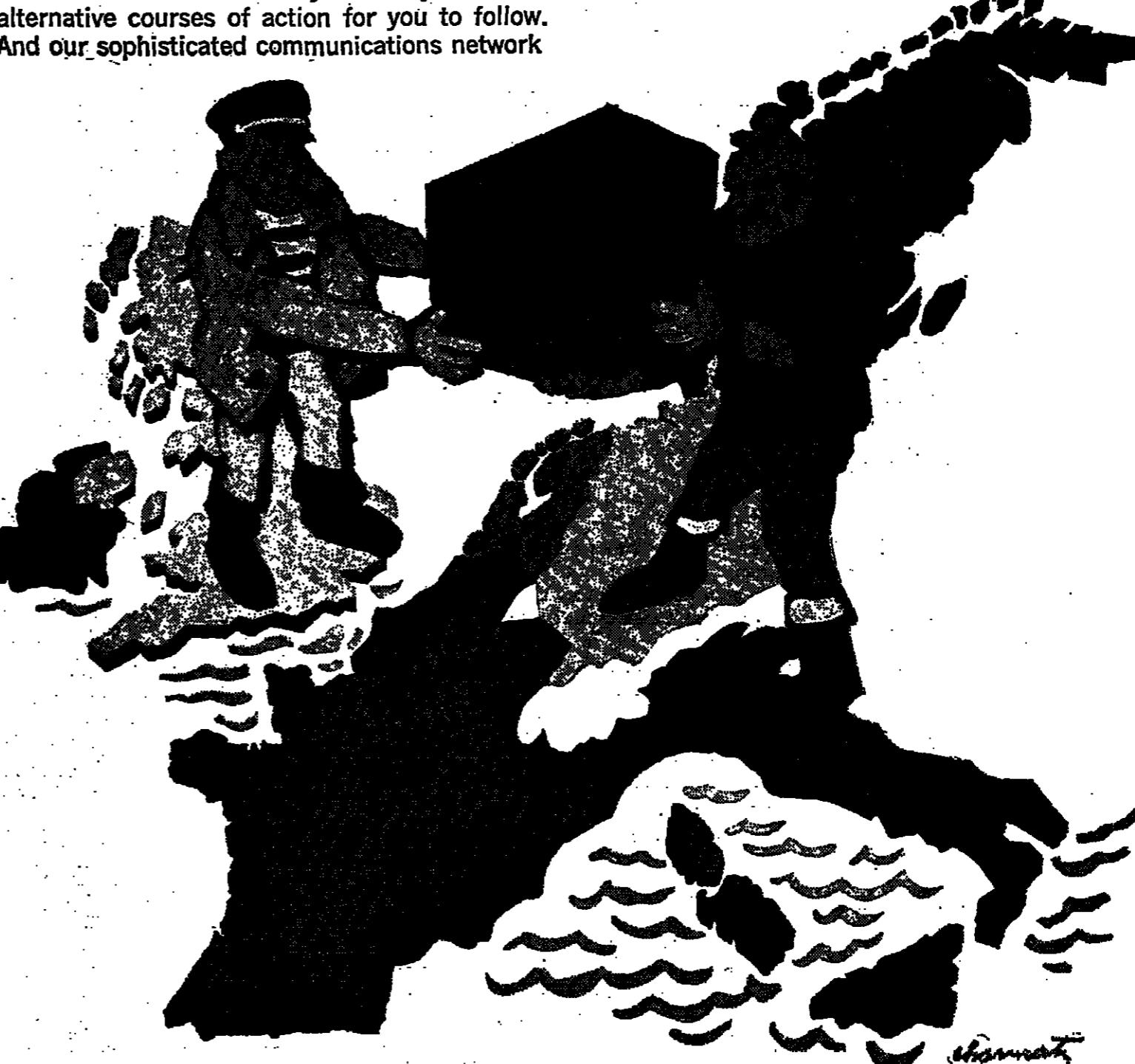
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The Problem of Power

"Everyone knows," said Le Duc Tho on Friday, "that the most arduous problem now existing" between the two opposing sides in Vietnam "is the problem of power in South Vietnam." And, as Mr. Tho did not say, everyone knows that the chief obstacle to a resolution of that problem is that neither side trusts the other's professed goals.

Both Hanoi and Washington have stated that their purposes are not military victory, but a political settlement. Mr. Nixon has offered to extract all American forces, after an internationally supervised cease-fire goes into effect, and American prisoners are returned. Mr. Tho, speaking for his government, insists on a political arrangement before a cease-fire, one which would require President Thieu's resignation and the reorganization of the Saigon government, based on a tripartite grouping. The latter bears a close resemblance to the Laotian "settlement" in which the government was composed of royalists (substitute supporters of the existing regime in Saigon), Pathet Lao (substitute Viet Cong) and neutralists.

Neither program would insure a good government for South Vietnam. Mr. Nixon's latest statement says nothing about the kind of political arrangements that might be worked out after a cease-fire; the Laos precedent is not a happy one for Mr. Tho's outlined plan. But either would bring an end to the current fighting and permit American forces to be withdrawn.

It, as Hanoi maintains, Vietnamization is a failure, what has it to fear from a cease-fire, if that produces the withdrawal of all American forces? On the other hand, the military successes of North Vietnam thus far in its offensive have been primarily at the expense of the people in whose interests it says it is fighting. To be sure, after the Americans pull out, the odium of the war will doubtless be placed by official Vietnamese organs upon them—but the people of South Vietnam will not forget they were bombed by troops of North Vietnam, or massacred (in Hué, for example, during the Tet offensive) by the Viet Cong.

As for the Americans, they have good reason to doubt the practicality, in any democratic terms, of a popular-front government.

There is a long history of debilitating frictions and perversions of popular will under such circumstances. Nevertheless, a similar degree of uncertainty and risk would undoubtedly result from withdrawing all American forces under a cease-fire, without any political settlement at all.

In other words, when all the oratory is blown aside, the framework for an end to the Vietnamese war—or at least a more or less prolonged pause in its most acute agonies—does exist. It would be worse than folly to permit responsible statesmen to compound those agonies because of pride, mutual suspicions or a continuation of the search for political ends by Clausewitz's "other means."

Tighter Steel Quotas

The art of political euphemism achieves golden heights whenever the government proclaims new barriers to foreign trade. Now it is President Nixon declaring his pleasure in announcing that "the steel producers of Japan, the European community and the United Kingdom have expressed their intention to restrain on a voluntary basis their exports of steel mill products to the United States during the next three years." This voluntary agreement, he says, "represents a substantial improvement over the arrangements of the last three years and will enable domestic steel producers to make their plans with confidence that imports will not be disruptive."

Translated from Orwellian double talk into ordinary English, this announcement would have read: "The United States government, acting as bargaining agent for American steel producers, has talked and threatened the steel cartels of Europe and Japan into accepting a stiff cut in their quotas, thereby further restricting competition in the American steel market."

The United States government, by warning of worse protectionist moves of the kind envisaged in the Hartke-Burke bill if the foreign producers did not accede, got them to accept a 10 percent reduction in their quotas from last year, an annual rate of increase of only 2.5 percent in sales to this country (compared to a 5 percent growth rate under the 1969-71 quota agreement) and tight tonnage limits on product categories, which will further limit competition.

Thus the United States government has done what the steel industry could not do for itself because of the anti-trust laws. It has, in effect, put together the old international steel cartel. From an American standpoint, this move reduces the threat of further incursions by more efficient foreign producers and, in due course, would enable American producers to raise prices sharply without threat of losing their share of the domestic market.

This has already been the effect of the 1969-71 quota agreement. From 1960 until the end of 1968, steel prices were remarkably stable, rising at an annual rate of only three-quarters of 1 percent because they were held

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Elizabeth in France

The queen's state visit to France this week puts the crown of success on Mr. Heath's policy of integrating Britain with Europe. But unlike earlier manifestations of the entente cordiale this will not be an exclusive Anglo-French affair, aimed at Germany. It will be an occasion for general European rejoicing, just as in the recent past Anglo-French hostility has been an occasion of general European regret.

That the French will give our monarch an enthusiastic welcome is nothing new. But that all Europe will enjoy the spectacle and join in the cheering—that really is new, and highly encouraging.

—From the *Sunday Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

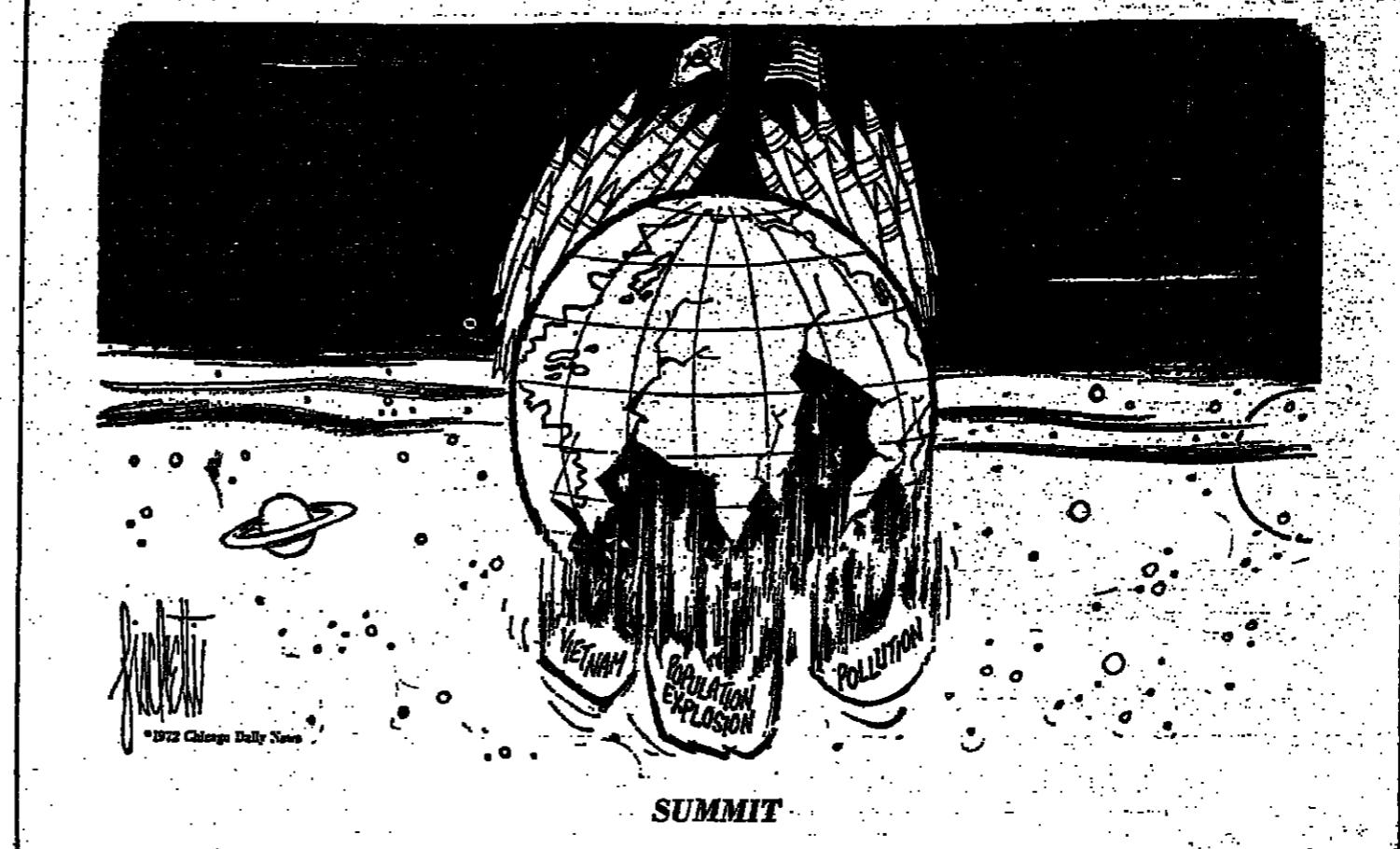
May 15, 1897

LAKELAND, Calif.—Mrs. Lily Langtry obtained her divorce in the courts here today on the evidence of witnesses from London. There was no opposition to the suit, and Mr. Langtry did not appear. Mrs. Langtry, on her first visit to California some years ago, leased a cozy cottage on Liberty Heights, at the Mission in San Francisco, and took up her residence there with a view to becoming a legal resident, in order to obtain a divorce.

Fifty Years Ago

May 15, 1922

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Although it is a long time until November, when 34 members of the United States Senate and 435 members of the House of Representatives are to be elected, primary campaigns are in full blast in many of the states and others will start soon. Many of the contests are of more than passing interest, involving the renomination or defeat of men long in the public life of the nation. The next primary of importance is in Pennsylvania.



The Lessons of History

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—If there is any redeeming quality about this goofy nuclear age, it is that Moscow and Washington seem to know when to hold back when one of them risks a major collision with the other. They both go crazy from time to time, but not together.

When the Soviet Union invaded Hungary and later Czechoslovakia, risking a clash with the United States to impose Moscow's control over Eastern Europe, Washington aborted the confrontation.

When the British and French used force to achieve their critical objectives in the Suez crisis, Moscow, which could have slaughtered them both, held its fire.

When Khrushchev misjudged President Kennedy after the Vienna summit and ran into Kennedy's blockade against placing Soviet missiles in Cuba, the Moscow Politburo turned the missile ships around and fired Nikita.

Invitation Renewed

And now, again, when President Nixon, facing the collapse of his whole policy in Vietnam, turned loose the bombers and the mines and challenged Soviet power, Moscow has turned away from the challenge and re-invited him to the Soviet Union to talk about the more important questions of the world.

Well, this is some kind of progress, not much but some. The President and Secretary of Defense Laird and Secretary of State Rogers, all of whom know better, have been complaining that Moscow has been irresponsible and even reckless in supplying far less arms to Hanoi than they have to Saigon, and they are now very pleased with themselves that the Moscow summit is apparently going on, and the White House press secretary, Ron Ziegler, in the exuberance of his 33rd birthday, is proclaiming the success of the President's military and diplomatic policy.

The main point, however, is quite different. Moscow could have accepted the President's military challenge. The Soviets were not blocked by the U.S. mines in Haiphong. They could have flown missiles to Hanoi, as they did to Cairo, that could have attacked the U.S. aircraft carriers whose bombers are now ranging over the battlefields of Hué and Konkum, and attacking the railroads from China to Hanoi, and sealing Haiphong harbor with mines.

Power Restrained

But so far, they have restrained their power, as the U.S. has throughout the Vietnam war, and as Washington did when Moscow

risked a major war over Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The critical decisions of avoiding world war now rest with Washington and Moscow. They are both the most powerful and least experienced of the major states. They have totally different philosophies of life, and conflicting vital national interests in their relations with the two rising industrial powers of Japan and Germany. But they both have as much to lose by major war as anybody else, so at the moment of ultimate crisis they usually tend to draw back.

The result of this mutual terror

and selfishness between Washington and Moscow is not too bad.

The Western Europeans, who

dominated world politics in the

18th and 19th centuries, think

the new world giants are often

clumsy, boorish and reckless,

which is true, but at least the

new giants have managed to avoid

a world war under their awkward

and provocative leadership for

27 years—seven more than the

tragic 1919-39 span between the

two world wars—and, while they

both jockey for position and fight

limited battles against one another all over the world, they

don't let pride and conflict over

secondary issues provoke them

into a major war.

Nixon has been asking, almost

pleading, with Moscow and Peking

to help him out of his troubles

in Vietnam, and even offering

concessions which amount to a

conceded surrender. But they

don't help him much, and keep

on supplying arms to Hanoi. But

when he feels trapped, and takes

reckless risks, and challenges

them openly, they avoid his chal-

lenge, condemn his bombing, and

invite him to Moscow to talk

about more important things.

The men in the Kremlin don't

mind if Nixon uses the Moscow

summit in his campaign for re-

election, or pretends that his

bombing and mining in North

Vietnam has forced Moscow to

climb down. They have already

given Hanoi enough modern arms

to fight the battle for Hué, even

against U.S. air and naval power,

so they are waiting, and talking,

and letting their officials go to

the White House and have their

friends taken with the President

as if the crisis in Vietnam were

nothing more than an awkward

incident in U.S.-Soviet relations.

Let him bomb, and mine, and

bluster all he likes. Moscow seems

to be saying, while he withdraws

his face, and tolerate his

threats, just so he doesn't go too

far and keeps digging himself

into deeper trouble. This is irri-

tating for Moscow but tolerable.

It makes Washington look reck-

less and Moscow patient.

But one thing Moscow will not

do in Vietnam anymore than

Washington did in the crises of

Hungary and Czechoslovakia: it

will not let the provocations and

propaganda turn down into a test

toward the California prairie

giants. It will let Nixon do what

he can to get out of his mess

in Vietnam, but it will not let

minor problems provoke it into

a major war, and this is at least

a little better than in the days

when the great powers went to

war over the murder of an archi-

duke in the Balkans.

pictures taken with the Presi-

dent

as if the crisis in Vietnam were

nothing more than an awk-

ward incident in U.S.-Soviet relations.

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Eurobonds

Vietnam Moves Fail to Rekindle Investors' Worries About Dollar

By Carl Gwertz

PARIS, May 14 (UPI)—The American initiators in the market set off a wave of fear that another wider was last week and now, in a similar fashion, the free market price of gold set a new high and stock prices fell.

While the dollar weakened

against other major currencies

and fell so low as to necessitate

ambitious central bank support

and the International Bond

and the prices on dollar-de-

ferred debt with the ex-

change of convertible issues

follow the pattern set on

the New York Stock Market

and probably the best in-

the world. On the other hand,

the dollar's surprising strength

is the dollar's strength.

It is the best in the world.

There were no new dollar issues

traded during the week but

the calendar was reason-

able heavy. The most sought-

after issue was the Sister Walker

million convertible. Final

set the coupon at 5 1/4

and the conversion pre-

mium at 8.9 percent. The com-

pany's 28 million issue, with a

coupons available on dollars or

francs, is not enough to offset

what they see as the potential

currency risk.

Late last week, the German

central capital market committee

approved three new foreign is-

sues—100 million DM for the

Inter-American Development

Bank, 80 million DM for

Malaya, with a coupon of 8 1/4

and the conversion pre-

mium at 8.9 percent. The com-

pany's 28 million offering from

the London foundation, a U.K.

multinational group, was priced

at 8 1/4 percent.

Meanwhile, the 6 3/4 percent

level on foreign DM bonds is

finding acceptance among those

investors who feel the higher

coupons available on dollars or

francs is not enough to offset

what they see as the potential

currency risk.

On the secondary market,

Euro-clear reports that for the

week ended May 12 it handled

Over the

week, the

last bid prices for the week with

the following results.

All quotations supplied by the

International Association of Securities Dealers

are not actual transactions but are

the best available.

Some securities could have been sold.

Prices do not include retail markup.

Prices are supplied by NASD.

Call

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N.Y. Bond Sales

Over-Counter Market

Sports

Heard Leads By 3 in Golf In 3d Round

West Germany, Belgium Gain in Soccer

LONDON, May 14 (Reuters).—West Germany reached the semifinals of the European Nations Soccer Cup for the first time by holding England to a scoreless tie in the second leg of their quarterfinal at West Berlin. The Germans had scored a stunning victory in the first leg, 3-1, at Wembley, England.

England match, in Budapest, was also 1-1. England tried to compensate for its deficiencies by tight marking and heavy tackling, which brought prolonged hooting from the 77,000 fans in the Olympic Stadium.

West German manager Helmut Schoen later criticized England

for its "brutal tackling" which he said was "aimed at the bones." England used a 4-4-2 line-up which gave it a tight defense and parity in midfield, but failed to provide the thrust necessary to pierce a German defense once again superbly marshalled by Franz Beckenbauer.

Belgium's victory was only its

second in international matches against Italy and earned it the right to stage the semifinal tournament, starting on June 14, in which it will meet West Germany. Italy, runner-up in the 1970 Mexico World Cup, was rarely on even terms with the hard-running Belgian side, which had held Italy to a scoreless draw in Milan in the first leg.

The victory lost some of its lustre, however, when midfield general Wilfried van Moer, who headed in a free kick for the game's first goal in the 23d minute, broke a leg late in the first half in a collision with Italian fullback Mario Bertini.

Belgium took a 2-0 lead in the 10th minute when Paul van Hilst took a bullet pass from Raoul Lambert and converted. Luigi Riva scored for the losers in the closing minutes.

Russia, which had tied Czechoslovakia in the first leg at Belgrade, used a three-goal second-half onslaught to triumph yesterday.

Lee Trevino finally broke par with a 69 but remained 11 strokes behind the leaders at 223.

THREE-ROUND LEADERS

Jerry Heard 69-67-242
Phil March 68-68-234
Phil Rizzuto 67-68-235
Dave Stockton 67-67-235
Julius Boros 67-67-235
Lee Elder 67-67-235
Tom Kite 67-67-235
Ralph Johnson 70-70-235
Bert Green 67-70-235
Deane Beman 67-70-235
Bob Goalby 67-67-235
Bob Murphy 67-67-235
Johnny Miller 67-67-235
Mason Rudolph 73-71-235
George Knudson 71-72-235

International Bonds

74 weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account DM Basis

U.S. Africa	51-32	1032-1042
Australia	51-32	1032-1042
Canada	51-32	1032-1042
Europe	51-32	1032-1042
Japan	51-32	1032-1042
Latin America	51-32	1032-1042
United Kingdom	51-32	1032-1042
United States	51-32	1032-1042
Worldbank	51-32	1032-1042
World Bank	51-32	1032-1042
International	51-32	1032-1042
European	51-32	1032-1042
Latin American	51-32	1032-1042
Asian	51-32	1032-1042
African	51-32	1032-1042
South American	51-32	1032-1042
Central American	51-32	1032-1042
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Central American	51-32	1032-1042
Caribbean	51-32	1032-1042
North American	51-32	1032-1042
South American	51-32	1032-1042
Central American	51-32	1032-1042
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Caribbean	51-32	1032-1042
North American	51-32	1032-1042
South American	51-32	1032-1042
Central American	51-32	1032-1042
Caribbean	51	

BOOKS

BEFORE THE DELUGE

A *Portrait of Berlin in the 1920s*
By Otto Friedrich. Harper & Row. 418 pp. Illustrated.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

PERHAPS I am peculiar in my fascination with the city of Berlin—I lived there during the 13th year of my life in the post-war years 1947 and 1948, and ever since I have been mildly obsessed with trying to imagine what the city was like before the war. But I suspect that I am not alone in this. The Berlin of Weimar Germany is all around us to this day, not only on the screen of "Cabaret" but in our music, art and architecture; not only in our political imaginations, but in what is common to all great cities in times of political, financial and cultural crisis. And if anyone thinks that New York is morally corrupt today, he need only look at the Berlin of the 1920s to understand what corruption can really mean. So the prospect of reading Otto Friedrich's latest book, "Before the Deluge: A Portrait of Berlin in the 1920s," is an exciting one to me, just as it ought to be to many other readers, I should think.

But when I actually sat down to read Mr. Friedrich's book I began to wonder just how a writer can go about portraying the past life of an entire city, especially if he was born too late to experience it as Mr. Friedrich was. (People have often observed that a city is hampered by its past, but when I was in Berlin I could see nothing but rubble and hungry people.) Is the writer to approach his subject impressionistically? Impossible, if he has no first-hand impressions. Then, through the testimony of friends and relatives? Impractical, unless he happens to be the grandson of Hindenburg or the nephew of Marlene Dietrich. Fictionally? No, we've already had "The Winds of War."

And for those readers with taste for colorful trivia, here is the news of what a Josef Sternberg assistant said when asked what he thought of Mr. Dietrich for the part of Lot in "The Blue Angel": "Der Punkt nicht schließen, aber brachten nicht auch eins Gesicht?" (Mr. Dietrich translates as "what overpolitely as: 'Not bad from the rest, but don't also need a face!'" as well as "suspicious that the original for a Bowles is alive and nearly in Israel, on whom Isherwood's Ed. Herr Landauer, died in same plane crash that killed Edward."

All the same, there is something disappointing about this—something, routinely, mechanical about its narrative, something derivative about its contents. The use of the classic historical framework events pays diminishing returns; in long run it begins to seem as Mr. Friedrich is organizing material at random, and trying to fit his details wherever it will plausibly go. And with exceptions, most of what is here has been told before, and can read in well known books on the period. (One can almost experience "Before the Deluge" simply scanning Mr. Friedrich's "Notes on Sources".)

"When you start a sentence German, you have to know the beginning what the end will be. In English, you live the sentence through to its end. In German, and thought go together. German, they're divorced. Everything is abstract. That was they made abstractions of. They didn't kill them as individuals, but as an abstract. This is the profoundest in the book, and it came in the lips of Yehudi Menuhin, in one of Mr. Friedrich's live interviews. One can sympathize with the handicap, but Otto Friedrich's camera, but he is simply a handicapped slide projector.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a reviewer for The New Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The most important single contribution to the theory of defensive play was made by a man who made no claim to eminence as a player—By Lavinthal of Trenton, N.J., who invented the suit-preference signal in 1933.

Lavinthal, who died last month, also devised a formula for strong two-bids ("more honor tricks than possible losers") that was adopted by Ely Culbertson, and later in life was working on some ingenious methods of hand valuation. His book, "Defense Tricks," published in 1963, expounded extensions of his suit-preference signaling ideas.

One of these, the idea that the first discard by a defender should be suit preference, is illustrated by the diagrammed deal from Lavinthal's book.

South reached three no-trump after opening the bidding with one no-trump. North used Stayman and jumped to three hearts on the next round.

The bidding clearly indicated that South held exactly three spades, exactly two hearts, and consequently eight cards in the minor suits. West therefore abandoned hope of establishing either of his minor suits and made the effective lead of the spade eight.

The declarer ducked the first spade lead, but won the second with the ace in the closed hand. He led the heart jack and West held up his ace for a round. East played the heart eight followed by the six, which appears to be a normal "count" signal (a high-low to show an even number of cards in dummy's long, strong suit).

However, both defenders knew otherwise. It was known from the bidding that South held exactly two hearts—with three he would have raised his partner's suit instead of bidding

three no-trump—so a count signal would be superfluous. East's play of the high spot cards was therefore a suit preference, requesting West to lead the higher ranking of the two possible suits.

West duly shifted to a diamond. In with the ace, East cashed three more spades, beating the contract by two tricks. Notice that South would have made his game if West had shifted to a club.

Today's Hand

NORTH

♦ J32

♥ KQ1074

♦ Q8

♦ Q83

WEST

♦ A5

♥ KQ1094

♦ A5

♦ 8632

♦ 97643

♦ A2

♦ 10972

♦ 54

SOUTH (D)

♦ A76

♥ 39

♦ K1105

♦ AK16

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East

1 N.T. Pass 2 ♦ Pass

2 ♦ Pass 3 ♦ Pass

3 N.T. Pass Pass

West led the spade eight.

Solution to Tuesday's Puzzle

AIRPLANEPIPERPACKER
PIARADISEBORGAR
EXECUTIVEFITTERS
SCORINGSILENT
BUCCANEERTESTS
APPOINTMENTALAR
REDEEHABEEGAS
GINAWAHABEEPEL
EDSBRAGARUANDA
BRENTBRELLER
CHILLINTHEPINK
ROSESMAILED
INTAKETEACAKES
MOLTIEDREPAVERS
PRESTONESTRANGE

DENNIS THE MENACE



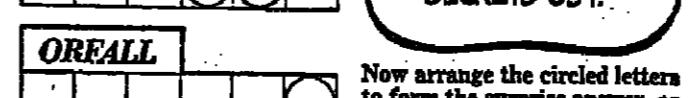
JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

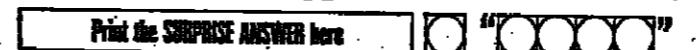
COPHE 

PRAAT 

BATEEK 

OREALL 

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: 

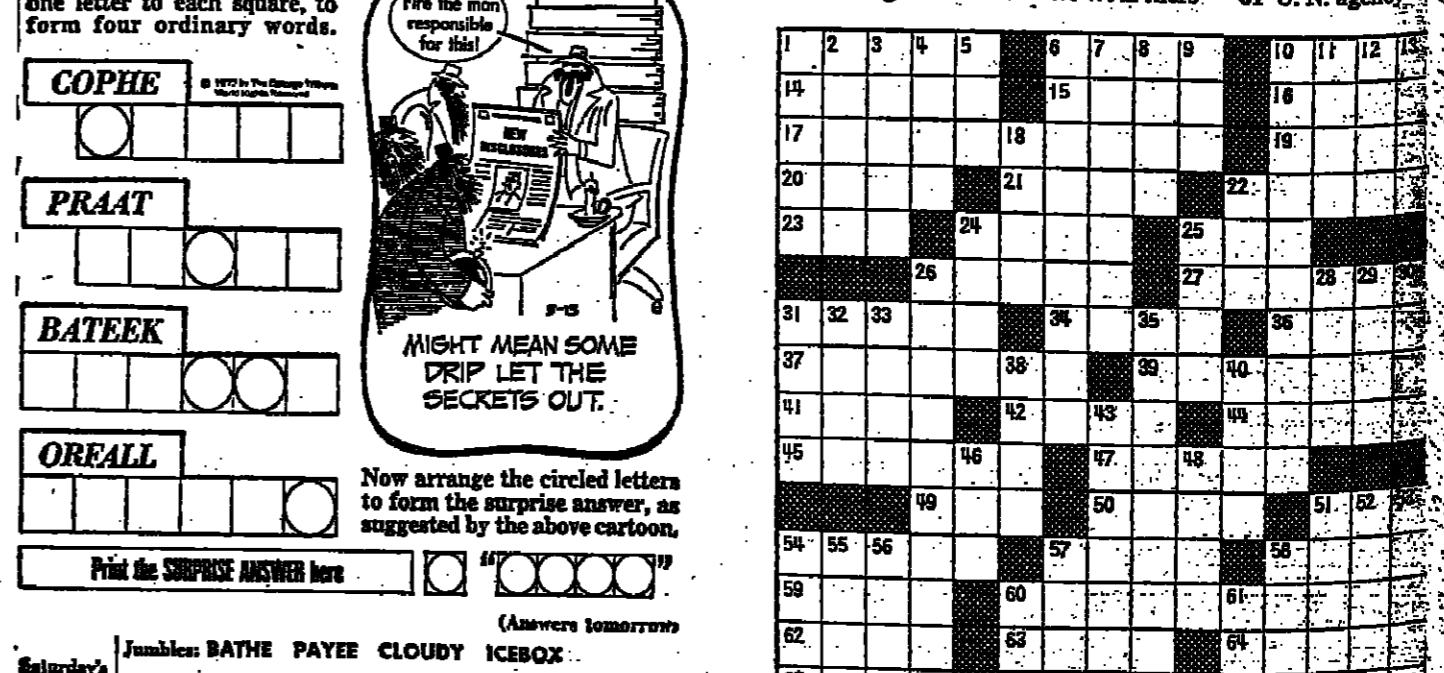
(Answer tomorrow's Saturday's Jumble: BATHE PAYEE CLOUDY ICEBOX.)

Answer: Ran down the beach—EBBED

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14					15				16		
17					18				19		
20					21				22		
23				24					25		
									26		
31	32	33				34		35		36	
37					38		39		40		
41					42		43		44		
45					46		47		48		
54	55	56				57		58		59	
59					60		61		62		
62					63		64		65		
65					66		67		68		



Ickx 2d, Fittipaldi 3d Beltoise Scores in Monaco Prix

By Mike Katz

MONTE CARLO, May 14.—Jean-Pierre Beltoise, who won his first race in his first attempt, more than his share of rain today to win the showy Monaco Grand Prix of Monaco in a record time.

And Nelson's 25-year-old son of a Paris

taxi-driver, who lost his first wife

in a car accident, and was suspended from racing last

for his involvement in the

crash of another racer, steered

the machine's 12-cylinder BRM through

the treacherous traffic on the slippery

Monaco roads at the average speed of

clear 100 miles an hour to score his

fourth victory in a week.

Beltoise finished 38.2 seconds

behind Jackie Ickx of Belgium,

who had more than his share of

rain's hold on his life, drove the showy

Monaco Grand Prix of Monaco in

the 1970s.

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